



Borough of Worksop

1964

Library

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent



Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1965.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1964 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 260 and stands at 35,400.

There has been an increase in the birth rate from 678 in 1963 to 693 in 1964.

The Infant Mortality rate is 23.1 and an analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year will be found in the text of the report.

During the year no person suffered from poliomyelitis.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 372.

For the sixteenth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation and to the Council for support and encouragement.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCANN

Medical Officer of Health.

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MAYOR

ALDERMAN S. J. SKILLEN, J.P., C.C.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman H. B. Taylor

Councillor A. J. Burton
Councillor E. Burton
Councillor C. F. Cooley
Councillor C. Hancock
Councillor M. Haydon-Baillie
Councillor A. E. Houghton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor G. A. Learmount
Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
Councillor J. M. Tomlinson

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman S. J. Skillen, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. T. Cubbin

Councillor G. K. Boardman
Councillor A. J. Burton
Councillor A. E. Houghton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor G. I. Key
Councillor W. V. Machin
Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
Councillor D. W. Vickers
Councillor Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers
Councillor F. Wright
Councillor C. Hancock

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

W. H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

F. W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I. - Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

L. H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.

R. M. Chapman - Pupil Public Health Inspector

Clerks

Mrs. E. M. Heap

Miss P. Smith

Miss C. Armitage



SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	17,935
Population at Census 1961	..	..	..	..	34,237
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	35,400
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/65	..	..	..	..	10,938
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/65	..	..	..	..	£456,425
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/65	..	..	..	..	£1,145,406
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	£4,399

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - Live</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	344	312	656
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	22	15	37
					<u>366</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>693</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population					..	..	20.1
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales					..	..	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					..	..	5.3%

STILLBIRTHS

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
					<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Total live and still births					..	..	699
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births					..	..	8.5
Rate per 1,000 of population					..	..	.17

DEATHS - Resident

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
					196	176	372
Death rate per 1,000 of population					..	..	10.5
Death rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales					..	..	11.3

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	6	9	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births					..	..	23.1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births England & Wales					..	..	20.0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	22.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.0
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.9
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.0
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	21.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion)

Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Heart disease (all forms)	74	47
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	23	30
Cancer (all forms)	29	30
Other circulatory diseases	6	12
Pneumonia	5	10
Bronchitis	15	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-
Kidney disease	3	-
Diabetes	5	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Stomach ulcer	1	2
Congenital malformations	4	5
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	21
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
All other accidents	2	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
Suicide	2	3
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2
	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 176

CANCER DEATHS

There were 59 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Under 35 years	..	..	2	-	-	-	2	2
35 to 45 years	..	..	2	4	1	11	4	2
45 to 55 years	..	..	13	8	16	12	14	11
55 to 65 years	..	..	6	14	22	13	14	20
65 to 75 years	..	..	18	21	18	23	18	17
Over 75 years	..	..	18	22	12	9	8	6
			59	69	69	68	60	58

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past five years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1960	3	3	13	3	6	2	20	10
1961	4	4	7	-	11	1	25	16
1962	7	6	9	1	3	2	23	18
1963	7	6	15	5	6	6	15	9
1964	7	4	11	1	7	6	11	12

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1959	22	336	6.5%
1960	15	320	4.7%
1961	17	349	4.9%
1962	31	351	8.8%
1963	18	328	5.5%
1964	18	372	4.8%

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1964

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.6	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13

* War years - figures incomplete.

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	0.0	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	0.0	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	0.0	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	0.0	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	0.0	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.88	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.79	30	10	0.0	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.03	16	7	0.0	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.87	18	6	0.0	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	0.0	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	0.0	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	0.0	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	0.0	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	0.0	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	0.0	8.5	2

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough either in the home or on the road was 10.

A large number of accidents in the home can be prevented by ensuring that fires have a suitable guard - that carpets are not loose and that teapots and dangerous drugs are kept out of the reach of exploring childish fingers.

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural District through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop;
Kilton Hospital, Worksop;
Carlton Hospital, Nr. Worksop;
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. A. R. Margetts, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help.
9. Mental Health.

(b) Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council

Infant Welfare Centres

Carlton Road

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Sessions held each week on Wednesday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	...	...	...	151
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	309
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	256
Total attendances	...	...	...	3,857

Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Sessions held fortnightly on Thursday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	...	...	...	76
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	112
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	62
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,724

Provision of Maternity Beds

Arrangements for admission to hospital are now made by the Nottinghamshire County Council and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Outfits

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

Worksop Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and aftercare of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

Monday 9.15 a.m.
Friday 9.15 a.m.
2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
at 3.0 p.m. at the "Out-Patients'
Department", Victoria Hospital.

Care of Illegitimate Children

Under a scheme adopted in 1944, the district has the service of a part-time Welfare Officer of the County Council Almoner Service, who co-operates with the Health Visitors and with the workers of the voluntary moral welfare organisations.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham.

Worksop station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 22 men and a radio operator.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large sitter-car to carry 10 people, and two sitter-cars which carry 8 people. One spare ambulance is kept at the station in case of break-down or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

There is also an ambulance for Civil Defence work.

Address - The Ambulance Station - Gateford Road, Telephone No. Worksop 3366.

Laboratory Service

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of typhoid, dysentery, food poisoning and the examination of ice cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Miss H. Boyle, 30 Bracebridge	Tele. No.: Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	Tele. No.: Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton, 80 Kilton Hill	Tele. No.: Worksop 3478

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are seven in the Borough:

Miss S. Billing	21 Kipling Close	Tel: Worksop 3727
Miss I. Chapman	24 South Parade	" " 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14 Percival Street	" " 3745
Mrs. Northage	4 Hemingfield Road	" " 2637
Mrs. I. Oliver	25 George Street	" " 2437
Mrs. E. Renshaw	256 Mansfield Road	" " 3824
Mrs. E. Saxton	11 Harewood Road	" " 2961

Health Visiting

Health visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service provides domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include:-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping etc., but not nursing. A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 4s. 6d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council. They make their own provision for meals.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 61 Carlton Road, Worksop (Tele. No. Worksop 2884).

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis
Membraneous Croup	Typhus
Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1964 was 491. Details of these are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Erysipelas 	2
Dysentery 	141
Measles 	262
Whooping Cough 	13
Pneumonia 	26
Scarlet Fever 	43
Puerperal Pyrexia 	3
Meningococcal Infection 	1

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1964 are given on pages 22 and 23.

Poliomyelitis

During 1964 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of persons who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 608.

The number of persons who were given a booster dose was 361.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1964. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported since, and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

Dysentery

During the year 141 cases of dysentery occurred. The disease was mild in type and occurred mostly in the school population.

Measles

Research work has continued by the Medical Research Council on the production of a vaccine to prevent this disease, and it would appear that intensive trials will be carried out in the near future. There were 262 cases of measles notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Diphtheria

For the sixteenth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 564. As emphasised in all my previous reports dealing with this infection, it is necessary for a high level of immunisation to be kept up in order to prevent this disease reappearing.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment	
	Under 5	Over 5
1958	488	59
1959	493	56
1960	557	79
1961	625	93
1962	543	32
1963	481	30
1964	533	31

Tuberculosis

Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1964. In 1963 there were eleven new cases reported.

Mass Miniature Radiography

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography unit visited Worksop in September/October, 1964, serving the employees of three firms, and undertaking public sessions in the Public Library.

Over 2200 chest X-rays were taken. Important abnormalities were revealed as follows:-

There were no cases of active tuberculosis; no cases of carcinoma of the lungs; five cases of pneumoconiosis uncertified at time of attendance; two cases of bronchiectasis; one case of acquired abnormalities of the heart and vessels, and a number of other abnormalities of less importance.

This unit has visited Worksop every two years, and I should like to pay tribute to its value as a preventive health measure.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, then the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a very worthwhile investigation.

No. of children skin tested	...	...	...	287
No. of children positive	...	...	...	24
No. of children negative	...	...	...	249
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	...	248

Smallpox

The number of persons under 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 160.
The number of persons over 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 5.
The number of persons who were revaccinated was 37.

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes one hundred members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND

ATTENTION

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 Homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatelea Worksop -	50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop -	27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford -	62 men and 56 women
Mount Vernon, Retford -	21 (women)

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrcw, 3 Overend Road, Worksop. Telephone No. 2600

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. E. A. Hughes, who has a call office at the Worksop County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop - Telephone No. 2457.

HOUSING

The following notes have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year 1964, housing accommodation was found for 199 families as follows:-

				<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	..	..		42	72	114
2 Bedroom Flats	..	..	..	8	10	18
1 Bedroom Flats	..	..	..	11	9	20
Bed-sitter Flats	..	..	..	1	4	5
Prefabs	..	..	..	-	13	13
2 Bedroom Bungalows	..	..		-	24	24
1 Bedroom Bungalows	..	..		-	5	5
				62	137	199

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1964 was -

				<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses (including Maisonettes)				595	2,117	2,712
Bungalows (all types)	..	..		140	397	537
Flats	..	..	..	-	250	250
				735	2,764	3,499

At the same date there were 95 flats and 22 houses in the course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st December, 1964 was as follows:-

				<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single Persons	..	..	..	125	140	265
Families	..	..	..	454	690	1,144
Aged Couples	..	..	..	21	608	629
				600	1,438	2,038

It is hoped to provide 225 new dwellings on the Clearance Area Sandhill St./Creswell St. and an additional 50 when more land becomes available.

Applications are accepted from any person desirous of making one but not all applicants are eligible for a house.

(a) Applicants must live or work in the Borough.

(b) Tenants of houses must lack -

- (i) a bathroom, or
- (ii) sufficient bedrooms for the applicant's family, or
- (iii) the house must be in such a state of disrepair that it must be empty to carry out the requisite work.

The Estates Management Committee has given consideration to health cases when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.

HOUSES FOR SALE

In recent years the Council has relieved the housing situation considerably by the provision of houses for sale. At the 31st December, 1964, 194 houses had been completed for this purpose.

The number of houses which were let to persons selected by the Health Department because of tuberculosis and other health reasons was:-

House	...	...	1
Bungalows	...	...	2

During the year 1964 the number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation was 10 and the total number of persons in the families involved was 64.

SWIMMING BATHS

A municipal swimming bath is situate in the Borough and is open to the public. During the year, samples of water were taken and the results of the analyses were satisfactory in each case. The purpose of the filtration and chlorination of swimming bath water is to provide a constant supply of clean and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in 'bathing loads' and consequently in degree of pollution make the protection of swimming bath water no simple task. While the baths staff do everything to maintain a "safe" standard of bath water, the bathers themselves could assist very materially by the observance of strict personal hygiene.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department

Particulars of samples obtained by Officers of the Department and examined and /or analysed under the above Act in the Borough of Worksop during the year ending 31st December, 1964.

			Number Number Examined	Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Apples, liquid	...	...	1		
Apples, N.Z. Cox	...	...	1		
Beef extract	...	...	1		
Biscuit mix	...	...	1		
Brandy	...	...	1		
Cabbage, red, pickled	...	...	1		
Cheese	...	...	2		
Cheese savoury	...	...	1		
Chicken and prawns	...	...	1		
Chicken in sauce	...	...	1		
Chocolate, raw sugar	...	...	1		
Cough linctus	...	...	1		
Crab meat	...	...	1		
Cream, fresh	...	...	1		
Cream, canned	...	...	1	1	Contained 18.66% milk fat. Should contain not less than 23.0% milk fat. Taken up with importers.
Essence, Coffee and chicory			1		
Flour, plain	...	...	2		
Food flavouring compound, (almond)			1		
Fruit cocktail in heavy syrup			1		
Gin	...	...	6		
Grapefruit in syrup	...	...	1		
Gravy mix	...	...	1		
Gravy salt	...	...	1		
Horseradish, creamed	...	...	1		
Ice cream	...	...	4		
Jam	...	...	4		
Jelly	...	...	1		
Kipper fillets, buttered			1		
Lard	...	...	2		
Macaroni cheese	...	...	1		
Margarine	...	...	2		
Meat, minced	...	...	1		
Meat paste, beef	...	...	1		
Milk, evaporated	...	...	1		
Milk	...	...	44		
Mushrooms, creamed	...	...	1		
Mussels (cooked with salt)			1		
Olive oil	...	...	1		
Onions	...	...	1		
Oranges	...	...	1		
Quick-setting jelly	...	...	1		
Peas, tinned	...	...	1		
Piccalilli, chopped	...	...	1		
Pies, beef steak	...	...	1		
Pies, steak and kidney	...	...	7	2	1 sample contained 22.4% meat. Taken up with manufacturers. Should have contained at least 25.0% meat 1 sample contained 21.6% meat

		Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Pudding, milk tapioca	...	1		
Rum	...	2		
Sauce, mint	...	1		
Sauce mixture, parsley	...	1		
Sausage, beef	...	1		
Sausage, mixed	...	1		
Sausage, pork	...	9	1	Contained 57.2% meat. Should have contained at least 65.0% meat. Manufacturers cautioned.
Sausage, pork and tomato		1		
Spread, cheese with ham	...	1		
Spread, cream cheese	...	1		
Sprouts	...	1		
Sweets	...	2		
Tablets, pain relieving		4		
Tomatoes, Spanish	...	1		
Whisky	...	11		
Wine, apricot	...	2	1	Contained 25.8% proof spirit. Should contain at least 26.5% proof spirit. Further sample satisfactory.
Ice cream, ready mix	...	1		
TOTAL	...	150	5	

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. Pork pie contaminated with mould. Seller fined £10 with £3/3/0 costs.
2. Tin of corned beef contained a piece of hide and hair. Cannery cautioned.
3. Malt loaf contaminated with mould. Bakers cautioned.
4. Bottle of lemonade tainted with paraffin. Bottlers cautioned.
5. Cakes contaminated with mould. Bakers cautioned.
6. Milk bottle not properly cleaned. Bottlers cautioned.
7. Custard tarts contaminated with mould. Seller cautioned.
8. Chocolate roll contaminated with mould. Seller prosecuted and fined £10 with £3/3/0d. costs.
9. Pork pie contaminated with mould. Manufacturers cautioned.

Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-1953

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and Submitted to Prescribed Tests

	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	171	17
Samples unsatisfactory	4	-

(Samples failed Methylene Blue test)

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	159	53	5	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	12	-	Nil
TOTALS	170	65	5	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	4	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	4	-	5	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	27	-	-	-	-	-
)Cleaning)and)washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
1950	36	30
1951	37	29
1952	37	27
1953	16	27
1954	26	25.5
1955	26.5	24.9
1956	30.3	23.8
1957	16.2	23.0
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4
1963	13.3	20.9
1964	23.1	20.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd.)
STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.
INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1964

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																				TOTAL
	DAYS											MONTHS									
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
Haemolytic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory failure ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonitis (hyaline) ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Renal failure ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sepsis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity ...	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Intestinal atresia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	2	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

APPENDIX C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2	6	20	1	1	3	5	3	43
Whooping Cough	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	13
Measles ...	2	3	2	1	1	9	7	13	9	74	47	94	262
Pneumonia ...	2	2	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	9	3	26
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Dysentery ...	2	-	66	61	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	141
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
TOTALS	9	8	71	65	13	18	29	16	11	84	67	100	491

APPENDIX C

TABLE 2

Notification of Tuberculosis

1964

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL	DEATHS				TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 years	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	1	-	-	1
35 - 45 years	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 years	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTAL	4	2	2	-	8	1	1	-	-	2

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years:

1955	-	18 cases
1956	-	22 "
1957	-	44 "
1958	-	30 "
1959	-	20 "
1960	-	15 "
1961	-	8 "
1962	-	25 "
1963	-	11 "
1964	-	8 "

B O R O U G H O F W O R K S O P

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report made to the Medical Officer of
Health in pursuance of the Public Health
Officers Regulations, 1959.

W. H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

October, 1965.

UNFIT HOUSES

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957).

No. 3 Vicar's Walk	Represented December, 1963. Closing Order. Tenant rehoused.
No. 28a, Canal Road	Closing Order. Tenant rehoused.
No. 157 Sandy Lane	Closing Order. Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 1, Ct. 4, Eastgate	Closing Order. Tenant rehoused.
Nos. 125 & 127, Sandy Lane	Demolition Orders. Tenants rehoused.
Nos. 1 - 6 Woodend	Demolition Orders. Nos. 1 - 5 Tenants awaiting rehousing No. 6 Owner/occupier found own accommodation
Nos. 90 & 92 Newgate Street	Reconditioning scheme accepted.
Nos. 3 - 11, Beaver Place	Demolition Orders. Tenants awaiting rehousing.
No. 4, Ct. 8, Bridge Street	Demolition Order. Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 33, Priorswell Road	Closing Order. Tenant awaiting rehousing.

Nos. 1 - 16 Greggs Buildings, Dock Road	Unfit houses not represented but on unfit list. Offered to Council and purchased for demolition for extension of Travellers Rest Car Park. Tenants rehoused. Awaiting demolition.

Housing Act, 1957.

Clearance Areas Nos. 3, 4a and 4b (Marecroft)

The acquisition, rehousing of tenants and demolition of Nos. 76 - 84, Abbey Street was reported in the Annual Report, 1963. During 1964 a further 25 units of flats/maisonettes were erected on this site and the first tenancies were given w.e.f. 26th October, 1964.

This completes the redevelopment of this area.

Clearance Areas 6 & 7 (Sandhill Street/Cresswell Street)

During the year, a contract was arranged with Messrs. Wimpeys for the erection of 209 flats/maisonettes. Building was due to commence in January, 1965 and be completed by June, 1966.

Slum Clearance Survey

In October, 1964, a housing survey was started on 298 houses situated in Sandy Lane, Crown Street, Trent Street, Humber Street and John Street.

The object of this was to consider the possibility of extending Clearance Areas 6 and 7 mentioned in the previous paragraph.

By the end of the year good progress had been made on the survey, and it was anticipated that it would be completed early in 1965.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, 1964.

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	7
Number of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	4
Number of undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	3
Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates issued in default of undertaking	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates revoked	...	...	...	...	-
Number of objections to revocation	...	...	...	...	-
Number of revocation applications refused	...	...	...	...	-

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at No. 87 Lowtown St.

The house, with common room and nine dormitories, is registered to accommodate 49 male lodgers only. The residents are mainly permanent and only a few itinerants are catered for during the year.

The house continues to be maintained satisfactorily and registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

CARAVANS

Four caravan sites are licensed for residential use in the Borough. They are the Council site at Garside Street with accommodation for 63 caravans, Beard's Caravan Site, Newcastle Avenue, with 20 standings, Rigby's Caravan Site, Stubbing Lane, licensed for 15 caravans and the Robin Hood Site, Newgate Street with four caravans.

Despite the availability of over a hundred standings, more applications are received than can be accommodated. These come principally from persons moving into the district to take up employment here, and from young couples seeking a home of their own. In each case caravans provide an interim solution to their housing needs, and allow time for the search for more spacious accommodation. In reverse many of the more elderly applicants are seeking an escape from houses too large for their use and settle comfortably in caravans.

During the year the final standings at the Council's Site were completed together with the car parking areas. In this latter respect difficulties arose when vehicles left on the car parks were damaged by vandals. This led many owners to park their vehicles close at hand on roadways and on verges, which did little to improve the appearance of the site or the relationships between tenants and the Council. To overcome this difficulty plans were made to provide a number of garages, to modify the fencing and to improve the verge drainage.

Work was started at Beard's private site to provide each standing with its own water supply, toilet and drainage facilities. The problem of disposal caused by the lack of natural drainage to a public sewer was overcome by constructing a central collection chamber with macerating pump, from which wastes will be raised through a small bore pipe to the sewer.

The practicability of this scheme encouraged the owner of the adjoining site (Rigby's) to consider improving his site's drainage system before extending the water services to each standing.

Work continued slowly on the Newgate Street site to bring it up to modern standards.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Investigations in connection with atmospheric pollution in Worksop continued throughout the year.

Two volumetric sulphur-dioxide and smoke recording units are in use for the purpose of the investigations, one unit being sited at the School Clinic, Watson Road (No. 7 Station) and the other at the Worksop Rural District Offices, Carlton Road (No. 9 Station).

The tables below illustrate the results obtained by these instruments during 1964.

TABLE 1

No. 7 Station, School Clinic, Watson Road, Worksop.

1964	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January	312	802	208	547	1.50
February	285	568	184	344	1.55
March	189	426	127	229	1.49
April	98	226	86	191	1.14
May	55	126	66	112	0.83
June	56	124	78	141	0.72
July	46	99	64	116	0.72
August	65	154	53	125	1.23
September	105	295	74	148	1.42
October	236	594	155	345	1.52
November	232	587	136	328	1.71
December	253	1348	174	606	1.45

TABLE 2

No. 9 Station, Worksop R.D.C. Offices, Carlton Road, Worksop.

1964	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	371	1192	185	695	2.01
February ...	245	805	148	396	1.66
March ...	119	327	58	142	2.05
April ...	136	277	90	194	1.51
May ...	59	142	51	118	1.16
June ...	67	122	56	133	1.20
July ...	45	92	60	118	0.75
August ...	72	284	58	152	1.24
September ...	86	269	85	190	1.01
October ...	239	726	176	467	1.36
November ...	238	636	197	371	1.21
December ...	223	987	215	822	1.04

M.A. Monthly Average)
H.D.R. Highest Daily Recording) Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre

SMOKE

The term "Smoke" is used to denote the suspended impurity collected by the test.

Smoke consists of very small particles, so small as to remain airborne indefinitely, and able to pass the natural defence mechanisms of the human nose and throat. They are, therefore, important from the point of view of health, as well as causing soiling of buildings, fabrics, etc. with which they come in contact.

The results of the investigations show the large increase in pollution, mainly from domestic sources during the colder months of the year.

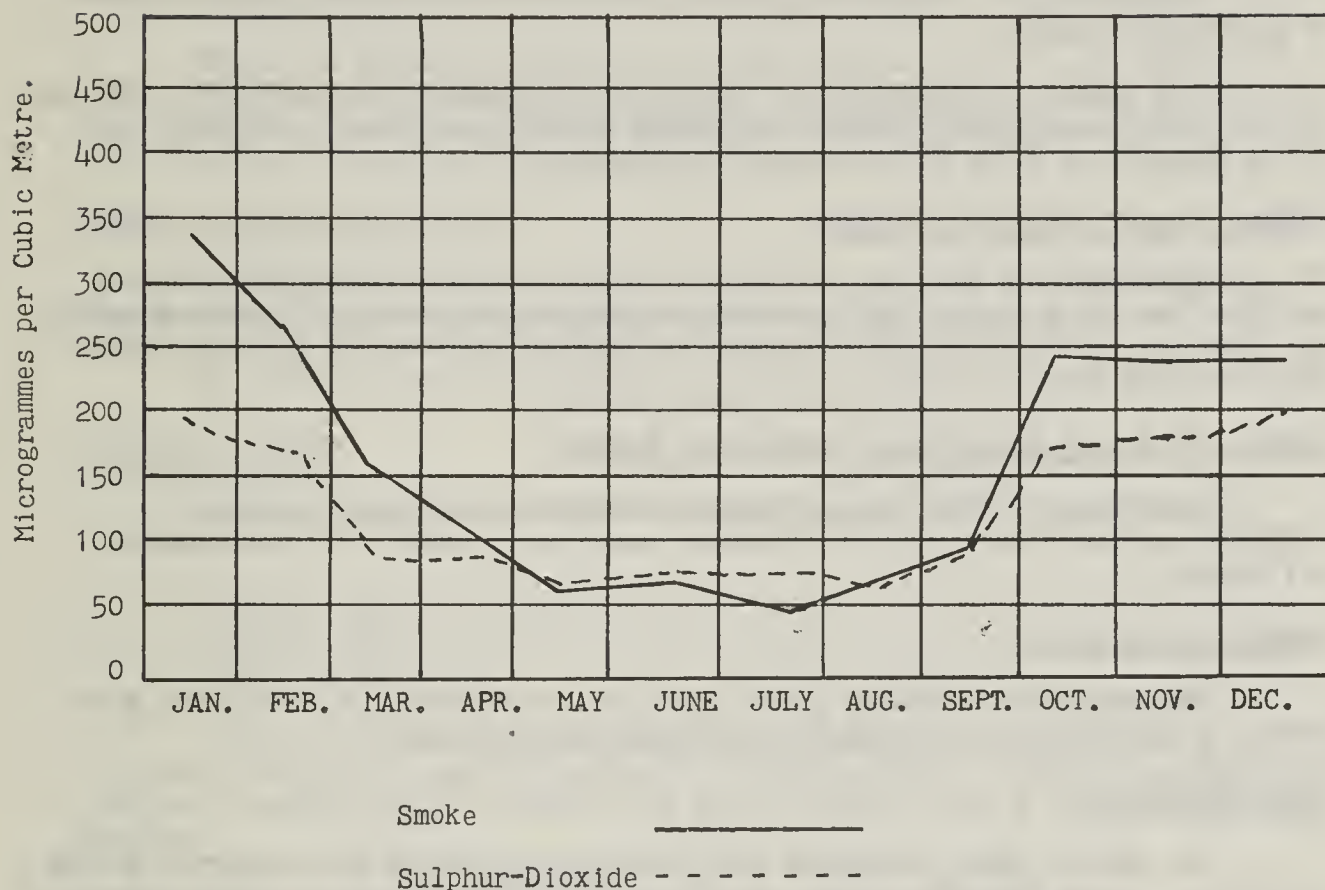
The following table and graph illustrates the atmospheric pollution in the Borough during 1964, by averaging the results obtained from the two Record Stations.

TABLE 3

Monthly Averages in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1964	Smoke	Sulphur-dioxide	Ratio
January ...	341	196	1.75
February ...	265	166	1.60
March ...	154	92	1.77
April ...	117	88	1.32
May ...	57	58	0.99
June ...	61	67	0.96
July ...	45	62	0.73
August ...	68	55	1.23
September ...	95	79	1.21
October ...	237	165	1.44
November ...	235	166	1.46
December ...	238	194	1.22

SMOKE AND SULPHUR-DIOXIDE POLLUTION IN WORKSOP IN 1964



Deposit Gauge and Lead Dioxide Apparatus

The use of these instruments for measuring atmospheric pollution has now been discontinued by the Borough Council. The instruments were used for a period of three years, but have now been replaced by the more efficient volumetric recording units.

A private atmospheric pollution recording station equipped with a deposit gauge is still being used in the Borough for the purpose of monitoring possible pollution from a nearby factory. The results from this Station are available to this department.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 10. Chimney Heights

The Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department co-operate on the implementation of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and together make the necessary recommendations on chimney heights in connection with certain building projects.

All recommendations are made in accordance with the memorandum on chimney heights issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in May, 1963.

During the year plans in connection with four new chimneys were submitted to the Council and the heights approved in accordance with Section 10.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 3. Prior approval of New Furnaces

Three applications for prior approval of the installation of new furnaces in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were approved by the Council.

The applications were in connection with the following installations:-

The Winifred Portland Secondary Technical School

Conversion of hand fired heating boilers to automatic firing by means of underfeed stokers.

Two Beeston heating boilers each rated at 1,404,000 B.Th.U's per hour and one hot water supply boiler rated at 269,400 B.Th.U's per hour, all to be coal fired by means of Riley Directo Underfeed Stokers.

Worksop County Technical College

Two Beeston 7 BRN. hot water boilers each rated at 1,572,000 B.Th.U's per hour and one Beeston, 7F3. hot water supply boiler rated at 319,000 B.Th.U's per hour coal fired by means of Ashwell and Nesbitt's Underfeed Stokers fitted with overfire jets.

Messrs. J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Sandy Lane, Worksop

One Ruston Paxman super ultranomic shell heating boiler rated at 6,500,000 B.Th.U's per hour, oil fired by means of a Saacke fully automatic oil burner.

Smoke Control Areas

No smoke control areas are in operation in the Borough though the main source of pollution is still smoke from domestic premises.

Smoke Nuisances

No serious smoke nuisances from industrial premises were observed during the year. Since the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, industrial undertakings in the area have been most co-operative in efforts to prevent atmospheric pollution.

Smoke nuisances from steam locomotives, once a serious cause of pollution, in the Borough, have now with the increase in the use of diesel locomotives virtually ceased.

Drainage

During the year the services of the Health Department Attendant were requested to clear drain blockages on 186 occasions. This service is given without charge where several houses are involved so as to avoid the delay which would result were the arrangements for clearing to be left with the owners.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Provided that people are employed to work in the premises, the Act applies generally to all offices and shops (including catering establishments open to the public, wholesale establishments and fuel storage premises) and to most railway buildings near the permanent way. Unless another date is shown, the provisions of the Act came into effect on 1st August, 1964, or earlier, but certain provisions are staged up to 1st August, 1967.

The Shops Acts and Factories Acts have provided for the facilities and well-being of shop and factory workers for a number of years. The new Act brings office workers within this scope, at the same time bringing the whole range up to date.

All premises within the scope of the Act require to be registered with the local authority and a register has been started in the Health Department. It is anticipated that approximately 1,000 premises will eventually be recorded.

The inspection of these will take some time, maybe several years, but it it hoped to keep a steady rate of visits throughout the year.

In 1964 the following statistics were obtained:

Number of premises registered during the year	...	...	319
Total number of registered premises at end of year	...	...	319
Number receiving a general inspection during the year	...	...	28
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	45

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

One complaint of noise from the use of a portable radio in a garage workshop adjoining houses was received and investigated.

The occupier was interviewed and agreed to remove the radio.

Offensive Trades

Four premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following businesses:-

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	2
Hide and skin	...	...	1
Manure Manufacturer	...	...	1

The two scrap metal dealers' yards were situated in Clearance Areas 6 and 7, and, consequently, had to remove from this district. One was accommodated in the new industrial site in Sandy Lane and the other found a suitable site in Eastgate.

Premises Registered for Hairdressing

Under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, all premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist within the Borough, must first be registered by the Council.

Byelaws have been made by the Council to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained in these establishments, but there is little doubt that competition acts as a greater incentive to hygiene than does any legislation.

During the year a further five new premises were registered bringing the total of such premises in operation to 51.

PEST CONTROL

Rats and Mice

During the year contract work was carried out at 56 premises, realising the sum of £26/5/0d. Of greater value was the added care taken by poultry keepers to prevent a recurrence by reducing the amount of rubbish allowed to accumulate.

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year, the first in March, when 67 manholes were treated, and the second in June/July with the treatment of 65 manholes. Following the success of the previous year, a fluorocetamide/sausage rusk mixture was used, allowing the treatment of a larger number of manholes for the same effort.

Rabbits and Moles

Assistance was given in six instances in the treatment of gardens where excessive damage was being caused by rabbits or moles.

Wasps Nests

Six wasps nests were destroyed during the year to avoid danger to children. The method used is one devised by the Department and can be adapted to treat nests in practically any location.

Insects

Frequent requests continued to be made for the services of the Health Department staff for treatment and advice in ridding property of insect pests.

A total of 128 premises were treated for the following pests by the Health Department Attendant:-

Ants	...	...	...	84
Cockroaches	...	...	...	27
Bedbugs	...	...	...	10
Blowflies	...	...	...	4
Silverfish	...	...	...	1
Earwigs	...	...	...	1
Spiders	...	...	...	1

As in previous years the greatest number of requests were made by occupiers troubled by the entry of garden ants into their homes. This is due to some extent to the sandy soil upon which much of Worksop is built being favourable to the spread of these insects.

The decline in the incidence of bedbugs over previous years continued to be maintained. The number of houses in the Borough either reported or found to be infested in the past five years was:-

1960	...	...	...	29 houses
1961	...	...	...	21 houses
1962	...	...	...	16 houses
1963	...	...	...	11 houses
1964	...	...	...	10 houses

Feral Pigeons

In common with most Midland towns, the Borough has an active population of feral pigeons, which roost on buildings in the town, causing annoyance to their reluctant hosts and to the public in general. To overcome this nuisance, several products have been marketed recently with the object of making the treated building unattractive to the birds. The principal objections to these schemes, particularly to authorities spending public funds, is their high cost and the effect which they produce of driving the pigeons to roost on adjoining property.

These factors were borne in mind when deciding what course of action to take in dealing with the large number of pigeons, which were congregating early in the year on the Town Hall frontage. For a trial period it was decided to attempt to trap them in lofts on the top floor and roof. This proved to be most successful, for not only was the resident flock on the Town Hall eliminated, but many pigeons from the surrounding area were caught and destroyed.

In all 52 pigeons were trapped during the year. Of these 15 bore numbered rings, indicating that they were racing pigeons, which had been lost during their flight home. In the early months these were returned to their owners via the local representatives of the Royal National Homing Union. Difficulties later arose, however, and currently the Department returns the birds directly to their owners with the co-operation of the National Secretary. To date birds have been returned to as far afield as London, Oakengates and Edinburgh.

PET ANIMALS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are licensed in the Borough to sell pet animals. These were periodically inspected to ensure that the conditions of licensing were being complied with and proper care was being taken. On each occasion the animals, birds, etc. were found to be properly housed, fed and watered while awaiting sale.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.

This Act is designed to ensure that dogs and cats, placed in the care of any person for a fee, are properly housed and cared for, and are protected against fire risk and infectious or contagious diseases.

One establishment was registered as boarding kennels.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Charges for Meat Inspection

In accordance with the above Regulations Local Authorities may now charge for the inspection of meat. During the year the following charges were made:-

				£	s.	d.
January	...	...	...	35	17	3
February	...	...	...	32	3	9
March	...	...	...	36	5	9
April/May	...	...	...	63	19	3
June	...	...	...	27	3	9
July	...	...	...	30	15	0
August	...	...	...	27	18	3
September	...	...	...	35	2	3
October	...	...	...	35	4	0
November	...	...	...	37	12	3
December	...	...	...	35	8	9
				£397	10	3

Meat Marking

Under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all carcasses which are inspected and passed as fit for human consumption are stamped with a mark which not only indicates the local authority, but also identifies the inspector concerned. The Worksop Borough mark is in red, thus:-



100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered in the Borough of Worksop, for human consumption, was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1964 was 7917 - a decrease of 701 over last year's figure of 8,618.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	1,632	2	3	3,158	3,122	7,917
Number inspected	1,632	2	3	3,158	3,122	7,917
<u>All diseases except T. B. & Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	4	-	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	198	2	-	48	224	472
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci ...	12.1	100	-	1.6	7.2	6.0
<u>T.B. Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	17	17
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	7
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.4	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat Condemned

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	St.	Lbs.
Affected with Tuberculosis	...	-	3	3	-	3
Affected with Other Diseases	...	1	4	1	-	9
		1	8	-	-	12

There were no cases of tuberculosis amongst adult cattle slaughtered in the Borough.

The figures below show the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis since 1954.

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Beasts (ex Cows)</u>	<u>% Cows</u>
1954	8.1	14.8
1955	6.1	10.0
1956	4.3	6.0
1957	3.3	1.1
1958	3.3	5.6
1959	1.5	2.1
1960	0.2	2.0
1961	NIL	NIL
1962	0.06	NIL
1963	NIL	NIL
1964	NIL	NIL

The incidence of cysticercus bovis in adult cattle has decreased slightly, 0.4% of such animals being found to be affected by the disease as compared with 0.9% in 1963.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Three private slaughterhouses are licensed and in use in the Borough. They are considered adequate to provide the necessary slaughtering facilities for the district.

Difficulties were experienced during the year in connection with a modern slaughterhouse operated by a group of butchers, where conditions as regards cleanliness and hygienic practices gradually deteriorated.

Despite frequent warnings, conditions so worsened that in July the Council found it necessary to refuse renewal of the slaughterhouse licence, and to institute proceedings against the occupiers for contraventions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

The case was heard at the Worksoy Court on 12th August, 1964 and the Bench found the occupiers of the slaughterhouse guilty of 12 contraventions of the Regulations. Fines of £10 for each contravention were imposed, making a total of £120 plus costs of 20 guineas.

Cleansing and improvements at the slaughterhouse were carried out in July and the Council subsequently granted renewal of the slaughterhouse licence for a period of 3 months. Further renewals of the slaughterhouse licence have been for similar 3 monthly periods.

Conditions at the other two slaughterhouses in the town have continued to be satisfactory throughout the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Council granted 21 licences to persons to slaughter or stun animals during 1964.

UNFIT FOOD

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year:-

						Lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	...	...	...	...	...	75
Canned Meats	...	...	...	...	...	194
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	115
						<u>384 lbs.</u>
Miscellaneous Canned Foods	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1028 tins</u>

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

Fifteen samples of ice cream were collected during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The samples fell into the following grades:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>			
	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
15	13	-	2	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

ICE CREAM PREMISES. Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream (mainly wrapped ices)				124

WATER SAMPLING

During the year 136 samples of drinking water from various sources were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the water samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (E. Coli) and for coliform bacilli (coli-aerogenes). The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is of a serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and dust, and in small numbers are of less significance.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies the water is classified into four categories:-

Class I	-	Excellent	-	No coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class II	-	Satisfactory	-	1-3 " " " "
Class III	-	Suspicious	-	4-10 " " " "
Class IV	-	Unsatisfactory	-	Over 10 " " " "

The presence of B. Coli Type I (E.Coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

Throughout the year 50% of samples should fall into Class I; 80% into Class I or II and the remainder should not fall below Class III.

The results of the samples taken in 1964 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply	26	26	-	-	-	Note I
Sunnyside ...	63	63	-	-	-	Note II
Rhodesia supply	24	19	-	-	5	Note III
Retford Supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note IV
Private supplies:-						
Clumber Park	3	3	-	-	-	Note V
Osberton Park	4	4	-	-	-	Note VI
Steetley Colliery	2	2	-	-	-	Note VII
Worksop College	13	12	-	-	1	Note VIII
	136	130	-	-	6	

Note I: Main piped supply

All the routine water samples taken from the town mains while in service proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory, falling into Class I. The samples were taken at regular intervals from taps in houses and business premises scattered throughout the town.

Note II: Sunnyside

These samples were taken at the Sunnyside pumping station to ensure that the main town supply was bacteriologically safe at source. The water was sampled from each of the five boreholes before chlorination, and in addition four samples were taken from various parts of the new reservoir before bringing it into use. All samples conformed to Class I requirements.

Note III: Rhodesia

The Rhodesia estate is served by one borehole located in the estate and maintained by the National Coal Board. Water from the bore is pumped to a high storage tank from which it is gravity fed to the estate. A chlorinator is provided to dose the water as it rises to the tank.

In October a routine sample taken in the village showed contamination by faecal and non-faecal B. Coli. The National Coal Board was informed and further samples immediately taken to isolate the source of contamination. At the same time the chlorinator was checked and found to be out of order. The results of the check samples showed that the bore itself was clear, which was most fortunate, but that organisms were gaining access to the water between the rising main and the public service mains. The most obvious point of access was the storage tower. This was protected by fine mesh wire to keep out birds, but the screening was not complete and bird droppings were found inside the wire on the struts of the tank.

The supply to the estate was temporarily suspended while the tank was cleaned and sterilized, and before the final clearance of the supply, further check samples were taken.

Note IV: Retford supply

Because of their outlying locality, parts of the Borough in the Ranby area have been connected to the Retford supply. All samples taken to date have been satisfactory.

Note V: Clumber Park

This is one of the supplies which are tested periodically. Unlike the majority of local water undertakings, which rely upon boreholes, this water comes

from a natural spring from which it is pumped to a balance tank and gravity fed to outlying parts of the estate.

All samples taken during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Note VI: Osberton Park

The water supplied to the Hall and village comes from a bore which was sunk in recent years to replace an unsatisfactory borehole near the river. For some time after completion the new supply showed the presence of non-faecal coliforms, which is a natural consequence of disturbing the ground during boring. This new bore now seems to have settled, for all samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

Note VII: Steetley Colliery Supply

The colliery is served by a borehole from which water is also pumped to a small number of houses in the neighbourhood. The supply in recent years has been satisfactory.

Note VIII: Worksop College Supply

During routine sampling one unsatisfactory result was obtained. The cause of this pollution was not traced and all subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory. As an additional precaution the college authorities have now installed a chlorinator.

Sampling by Water Boards

The results of 36 samples taken by officials of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board and examined by the Board's Chemist and Bacteriologist were notified to the Department. These samples were taken from the Manton Supply before and after chlorination. All the results were satisfactory.

The results of 41 samples taken by officials of the National Coal Board and examined by the Area Chief Scientist were notified to the Department. These samples were taken in and around the Rhodesia estate. Of these 39 samples were bacteriologically satisfactory, the remaining 2 samples having been taken during the period mentioned in Note III.

Chemical Analysis of Water

The results of 10 samples of water taken by officials of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board for examination by the Public Analyst at Sheffield were reported to the Department. These samples were taken from the Sunnyside boreholes and proved normal for this area.

Six samples of water were taken from the central area of the town, and from the main reservoir in an investigation with the Department as to the tar acid content of the water. This action followed complaints from the hospital authorities of a strong phenol taste. Examination showed the presence of tar acids and the conclusion reached was that these acids were reacting with the residual chlorine in the water, particularly when the water had been warmed, or allowed to stand for some time. To reduce this objection, the concentration of chlorine was reduced while still maintaining it at a safe level and no further complaints were received.

One sample of water was taken from the new main at Clumber Park for the National Trust. This proved to be chemically satisfactory.

Food Hygiene

It is unfortunate that with staffing shortages and insistent demands for attention to other matters sufficient time is not available for carrying out the routine inspection of all food premises at regular intervals. This is a problem which faces many local authorities at present and is a contributing factor to the indifferent standards of hygiene which are periodically high-lighted in the press.

The consequence of this shortage is that the Inspectors are called upon to take action against shopkeepers following complaints of unfit food, which might otherwise have been avoided had routine advisory visits been made earlier.

Although the Council may take action against shopkeepers selling unfit food, it is not a Food and Drugs Authority for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act. It is not, therefore, specifically charged with the enforcement of that section of the Act dealing with the sale of food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. In consequence most of the complaints concerning food are passed to the County Sampling Officers for attention, the Inspectors acting as witnesses when required to do so. This policy has been dictated by the fact that it is more difficult in law to prove that such an article of food as a loaf containing a rusty nail is unfit for human consumption than it is to prove it not of the nature, substance or quality demanded.

Not all reported cases of this sort are, however, decided in the magistrates court. Many complainants do not feel sufficiently incensed to act as witness in a prosecution, but merely wish for an assurance that the offence will not be repeated. Neither is it the Department's policy to advocate court action on each occasion. When reporting the facts to the County Authorities, regard is taken of the past record of the offender, which gives some indication as to whether the offence has been due to negligence.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965.

Refuse Collection

Reasonable weather conditions throughout the year allowed consistent working in the Department.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 113 new premises:-

Alderson Road (2); Blyth Grove (1); Carlton Road (1); Curzon Drive (2); Dryden dale (8); Gateford Close (2); Goldsmith Road (4); Hemmingfield Crescent (12); Hillside Crescent (1); Lowsparken Hill (1); Oak Court (Abbey Street) (25); Prince Charles Road (2); Plantation Hill (14); Robinson Drive (4); Sandringham Crescent (14); St. Cuthbert's College (1); Shelley Street (2); Shireoaks Road (6); Sitwell Road (10); Valley Road (1).

The 25 new premises in Oak Court completed the redevelopment of the Marecroft Clearance Area, making 146 units in all. The paper sack refuse storage system was extended to these new premises and still operates satisfactorily.

The experimental "Task" system of refuse collection, started in May, 1963, was continued and in June, 1964, was fully approved by the Council. This system has worked with very few snags and has helped to maintain a weekly collection throughout the year.

Maintenance

A new Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper (Diesel) was put into service on 20th April, 1964.

This was purchased to replace two old sideloaders (Petrol) (S. & D. 1951 and 1952) which were sold to Shipley U.D.C. in October, 1964.

The Drott dozer came to the point of needing complete renewal of tracks. It was decided that this machine was expensive in upkeep and that a wheeled tractor should be purchased as a replacement. An International B.2275 tractor was put into service on 25th March, 1965. Although this machine is a very good model, like all wheeled tractors used on tip work, it has definite limitations in working capacity and versatility when compared with a tracked vehicle.

On 8th May, 1964, Mr. A. Wilson commenced duties as Mechanic and has proved a very valuable servant.

I am pleased to say that the ex-mechanic, Mr. A. Emmott, recovered from his lengthy illness and was able to commence duties on light work in the paper baling shed.

The heating problem in the paper baling shed was overcome successfully by the purchase of a "Hecta" portable heater.

Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping continued in the Queensway Quarry.

In view of the limited life of this tip, continued efforts were made to locate future areas. Eventually, two ex-sand quarries (Lady Lea and Owday Lane) were offered by their respective owners for consideration of lease by the Council. Public notices were displayed in the local press regarding the Council's application for planning permission. This was awaited at the end of the period under review.

Provision of Dustbins

The Council operates a Municipal Dustbin Scheme under the terms of Section 73(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This scheme commenced on 30th March, 1951.

The Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, makes an annual charge of 7s. 6d. per dustbin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 167, making a total of 2,624 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

SALVAGE

1964/65

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	892	19	3	-	7,750	2	1
Other Salvage (metals, textiles etc.)	14	3	-	-	128	10	0
	907	2	3	-	7,878	12	1

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal

1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965.

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied ...	...	637,942
" " dry ashpits emptied ...	...	8
" " wet ashpits emptied ...	...	6
" " pail closets emptied ...	...	1,300
" " cesspools emptied ...	...	406

Disposal

Number of loads deposited on tip ...	...	5,066
" " liquid loads deposited on fields ...	...	1,002

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1964/1965

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loan charges - Principal	863	15	3						
Interest	628	15	10	1,492	11	1			
Bonus on Collections	...	...	...	2,053	9	4			
Other charges	...	...	...	38,266	11	9			
							41,812	12	2

INCOME

Salvage

Waste Paper	...	7,750	2	1		
Other Salvage	...	128	10	0		
					7,878	12 1

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier	...	...	19	0	0			
Rents	...	...	760	2	4			
Miscellaneous	...	...	119	10	0			
						8,777	4	5
Net Expenditure charged to General								
Rate Fund Revenue Account	...	...				33,035	7	9

DUSTBINS PROVIDED 1964/65

Expenditure	£237	12	7d.
Income	£695	4	1d.



